Amnsements.

BIJOU THEATRE-2 and 8-A High Roller. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Wang. CASINO-8:15-The Grand Duchess. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tablesus. ELL DORADO (Now-Jersey)—S:30—King Selemen.

GARDEN THEATIE—S:30—Don Juan.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—2 and 8—Vaudeville.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AMPHITHEATRE—8:15

-Theodore Thomas's Concert.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-Jane.

MANHATTAN REACH—8—Fireworks.

PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—The Tar and the Tartar.

PARK-AVE. AND 06TH-ST.—8—Stereopticon Views. POLO GROUNDS-4-Baseball. TERRACE GARDEN-8-Indigo and Die vierzig Raeuber OTH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-A Fair Rebel.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1891.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Foreign Committee of the World's Fair Commissioners were received in Berlin by Von Boetticher and Chancellor Von Caprivi. M. Ribot stated to Chinese diplomatic representatives that if measures of the Chinese Government were not sufficient to protect foreigners, the Europenn Powers would interfere. - Balmaceda's forces were mobilized near Santiago, and a sham battle was fought near the city. - The Queen of the Belgians was reported to be recovering her bealth.

Domestic .- Forty thousand veterans marched in the G. A. R. parade in Detroit. - The vessels of the New-York Yacht Club reached New-London from Huntington. - A bloody fight occurred in Louisiana, near the Texas line, between cattlemen and thieves, in which sixteen men were reported killed and several wounded. == The Farmers' Alliance and Democrats sympathizing with them have a working majority in the Kentucky Legislature. === The Chautauqua Assembly was formally opened. ==== The races at Saratoga were run in the rain. === The body of Henry C.

Ogden was found. City and Suburban.-Howe & Hummel have been retained as counsel for Webster, who shot Goodwin, and have agreed that their client shall appear in forty-eight hours. === Henry Bartels, bartender in a Grand-st. liquor store, was killed by an electric shock. - The Squadron of Evolution returned, = Striking street-pavers agreed to return to work. - Winners at Jerome Park : Stockton, the Cadence colt, Fairy, Reckon, Correction, Knapsack, Enid. - Doubt was thrown on the identification by C. P. Weber of the girl Defeat, if it comes, will be attributable to nothfound murdered at Glendale, L. I. - Stocks were weak under the influence of free selling of Union Pacific, and closed substantially lower.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Generally fair, with slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 68; average, 70 3-8.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The people of New-York are in full sympathy with the surface railroad companies that he introducing the cable system. At the same time they are carnestly desirous that the work shall be pushed forward with the utmost rapidity and that the tearing-up of the streets shall continue for as brief a time as possible. Commissioner Gilroy is to be commended for his attempt to incite the Third-ave. contractors to renewed diligence. The latter make fair promises, although careful not to commit themselves regarding the date when their work is to be and third rate Powers have often set the great completed. As the stipulation is that it must be finished this year, it is to be hoped that the will carefully watch the acts and listen to the authorities will insist on the carrying-out of the agreement to the letter.

New-Haven Railroad yesterday, and a narrow Russian Czar delights to honor. On his way escape from a shocking disaster followed. An to Peterhof he was escorted with such stately express train was running at high speed when ceremony as the most powerful sovereign of the engineer espied a freight train on the track in front of him. In an instant the brakes were Duke personally greeted him at the frontier of applied, but a collision was unavoidable, and the passenger train cut its way through the tion at Peterhof he was met by the Czar and freight cars before coming to a halt. No one was injured, although everybody on board was badly shaken. It is two years since the last serious accident occurred on this road. Yesterday's experience should teach the management a valuable lesson.

The Glendale murder mystery is as far as ever from being solved. The positive identification of the murdered woman on Monday night turned out to be worthless, and the Coroner who is undertaking to investigate the murder has so feeble a grasp of the situation and displays so little detective skill that there is small present likelihood of the discovery of the perpetrator of the crime. Unfortunately, there are no sharp-eyed police detectives to put upon the case, despite its gravity, and no official except the Coroner has authority to conduct an practically been summoned by the rival Eminvestigation.

direct-tax refund and some suggested amend-

judged from the circumstance that no less than sixteen candidates have been cordially recom- save him his throne. mended to him.

The Chicago representatives of the Columbian Exposition were cordially welcomed in Berlin yesterday, and abundant assurances were given that Germany would be well represented at the coming World's Fair. This is another of the increasing number of signs of foreign interest in the Exposition. Meanwhile the commissioners representing the Treasury Department in Europe submit a highly favorable report respecting the success of their mission. Whatever apathy has prevailed abroad on this subject is being rapidly dispelled. No doubt exists that the foreign departments of the Exposition will be well filled. It remains for the United States to do its part with hearty goodwill toward the success of the great enterprise on which it has embarked.

THE LEAGUE'S FAIR CHANCE. Never since the disasters which overcame the Republicans of New-York during Mr. Conkling's splendid but unfortunate leadership has so promising an opportunity been presented to recover the State as that existing to-day. We dare say that some of our experienced politicians will deny this. Mr. Flower's money and the Tammany organization appear to them as discouraging and demoralizing forces. So they are, and they will fight desperately. Mr. Flower, a person of prodigious vanity, will spend a fortune on the chance of being called "Governor," and Tammany, which has put him in the field as an instrument in every way suited to assist in its new ambition, will leave nothing undone that promises to restore to its bosses the place and power they held in State affairs during the term of Governor Hoffman. Tammany shrewdly calculates that it can give Flower perhaps a larger majority in this city than Hill obtained two years ago. Its programme is simple. It to poll a normal vote. It has no intention of of the Hariem River. It can do surer, better and cheaper work among the densely populated districts of New-York City and Brooklyn, and here it aims to buy up enough votes to make Flower's election a certainty.

This is a kind of campaign, it must be owned, wherein Republicans are at a disadvantage. They are not good vote-buyers. They must overcome-they cannot copy Tammany Hall. When was there a better chance for successful effort than now? The party is without a single disquieting condition. There are harmony and unity everywhere. The old differences have disappeared, and no one has the smallest motive that the Republicans of New-York cast 650,338 votes for Harrison in 1888. They could spare 50,000 of these and still defeat Tammany at its worst. That there is a clear majority of Republicans in New-York cannot be rationally doubted. It is true that Hill received a hundred more votes than Harrison, but he obtained more than his party strength. His relations with the liquor-dealers were of themselves sufficient to give him 50,000 votes, the greater part of which would not have been cast at all except in defence of saloonkeeping, and the balance of which would have divided.

This State, especially in view of the existing situation, affords a great opportunity to the Republican League. If it is ever useful, it should be useful here and now. If it can impart an intuence to the methods of campaigning under any circumstances, it should be able to do so when the party is quiet, satisfied, harmonious and ready. The League aims to educate, to inform the voters, to arouse and interest them, to awaken in them the disposition to work. That aim accomplished in New-York this fall, no amount of Tammany crime can every countryman north of Harlem bridge the result would werely be a Republican triumph. ing so much as to inertia. We hope that Colonel McAlpin and his fellow-delegates at Syracuse to-day will consider the practical question how to get hold of those country voters who are beyond the reach of ordinary means of extraordinary efforts need to be made. The regular party committees can be trusted to do the regular work of the contest and to obtain a fair result in every centre of population. Labor there on the League's part is liable to be redundant. The ignorant hordes whom Tammany will bring out of rumshops and tenements on Election Day must be overborne by the men from the farms and forests, who only take the trouble to vote when they believe that something important is really at stake. These are the men the League should go after. If it Governor on the first of next January.

A KING'S HARD CHOICE.

Amid the interest aroused by the visit of the German Emperor to England the travels of another, younger and lesser monarch should by no means be overlooked or their possible significance depreciated. The doings of second Powers at odds, and for that reason diplomatists words of Alexander of Servia during the fortnight which has just begun. This boy king. whose certificate of scholarship was published There was a piece of bad management on the only last month, is to-day the man whom the Europe might be proud of. An Imperial Grand the Province of Moscow. At the railroad staall the Grand Dukes, and at the palace by the Czarina and all the Grand Duchesses. And capital are taxed to their utmost to bestow pleasure and honor and distinction upon the guest of the Czar. Next week the scene will Austria; but in, a manner far different from ceremony and few public demonstrations. The two sovereigns will meet as friends in private life, and also as practical men with practical business to transact. And then young Alexander will return to Belgrade to ponder the momentous question, Codlin or Short?

No attempt is made to disguise the political purport of these visits. The Servian King has perors to choose with which of them he will side. Come to St. Petersburg, says the Czar. The call for an extra session of the Vermont and see the splendor and the power of Russia; Legislature will soon be issued, and along with and perhaps see some fair young princess of it is expected Governor Page's announcement the house of Romanoff whom you may, when of the name of Senator Edmunds's successor. you are old enough, claim for your bride. Come There are several subjects of importance for to Ischl, says Francis Joseph, and see how much the Legislature to consider, chief among them nearer at hand is Austria than Russia, and how being the disposition of Vermont's share of the much more intimate Servia's relations with it. social, political and commercial, naturally are. ments to the Ballot-Reform law which was re- And each Emperor adds, under his breath but cently enacted. At the special session, of with menacing vehemence, Obey me, or you course, the Legislature will take no action con- lose your throne. In these circumstances the cerning the United States Senatorship. The memory of his father may well be in the boy in demonstrating that any competing industrial

his choice, or lack of choice, did not avail to

The two forms of greeting and entertainment significant. Equally significant are the feelings of the two Powers as exhibited in the public press. The Russian papers are loudly trumpeting the praises of the visitor, and speak with exultation of a second Triple Alliance composed of Russia, France and Servia. The Austrian papers, on the contrary, maintain a tone of quiet confidence, undisturbed by the Tartar wardance in the north. Russia seeks to dazzle, to awe, to coerce, perhaps, by grand pageants and elaborate exhibitions of prowess; while Austria appeals through reason on practical business grounds. Which will the more impress the King and his Ministers remains to be seen. One way or the other Servia must incline; with a painful certainty of displeasing the one Power as much as pleasing the other. It is not possible for the King by his choice of friends to settle the problem of the Balkans. It will be easy for him to force that problem into an acute and dangerous stage.

MR. INGALLS AT RANDOM.

When a really able man talks at random he is apt to do harm. The boy who touches off a fire-cracker is forgiven, but not so readily the man who explodes dynamite in a crowded street. When Senator Ingalls says that 1,000,000 persons are tramping the streets of cities and the lanes of the country seeking for work he ought to know better. Certainly he must know that the proportion of unemployed in this country, whatever else it may be, is assuredly smaller than in England. But the elaborate statistics of labor, published regularly by the labor organizations of Great Britain, show a varying proportion from time to time, of late considerably larger than usual, and yet even now not reachrelies on the Democracy outside of New-York ing 3 per cent. No more than this number are out of work in Great Britain, according to prosecuting an especially active campaign north latest reports, at a time when many great industries were especially depressed, when 30,000 persons employed in Welsh tin-plate making were idle, and many thousand in the Bradford woollen works and the iron mills. But if the same proportion were out of work in a sparsely settled and rapidly growing country like the United States, which Mr. Ingalls will find nobody else to believe, even then the number would be only about 600,000 men. No labor organization here exists which reports anything like 3 per cent of its members out of work, and with the largest crops ever grown it will not be credited by anybody that a great army of laborers in agricultural States is idle. The to stir them up again. It was in this condition highest estimate made by competent authorities representing organized labor, at any time within the last six years, was that about 200,000 persons were then out of work, which would be far enough from Senator Ingalls's statement if it had been true then and were true now. The official statement of paupers and persons

dependent for relief lends no support to wild estimates of the unemployed. Not only is the number thus reported insignificant, but its smallness conclusively proves that the body of those who are seeking work gather in or around the large cities, and there are many charitable and relief organizations which have constant opportunities to judge of the relative number of such persons at different times. It is probably safe to say that there is not one such organization nor body in New-York or within fifty miles of the city which has not met with fewer cases of this description than usual within the last year. In a few localities there have been strikes in this and other portions of the country. But even when the building strikes persons had ceased work, even for a single

month. Mr. Ingalls was perhaps erroneously reportbe made so carelessly as to invite mistakes. With every appearance of much deliberation half the accumulated wealth of the country had campaigning. It is not in the large towns that fallen into the hands of not more than 31,000 something about it. In 1880 about twentyseven thousand seven hundred millions out of a supposed aggregate wealth of forty-three appeal. thousand six hundred and forty-two millions was in farms and their stock and equipment and in residences and their furniture. It would be difficult for Senator Ingalls to satisfy any reasonable mind that the proportion of such wealth had materially decreased within ten gets them, it will give New-York a Republican 5,000,000 farm-owners, and the 7,000,000 millions of policy-holders.

It is not a creditable thing, in times when communistic notions are doing mischief every- trict-Attorney says he lacks conclusive evidence. where, to give the authority of a distinguished name to random assertions about the distribution of wealth. If Mr. Ingalls will put some will be better qualified than he is now to instruct the country.

DEVELOPMENT OF RECIPROCITY.

Reciprocity is no longer to be regarded as a theory or as an experiment. It is a policy which is producing large practical results. Three commercial agreements have been negotiated with coffee and sugar countries and three foreign markets have been opened to the products this week the Imperial resources of the Russian of American farms, mines and factories. These advantages for the export trade have been secured without the sacrifice of the principles of Protection. A free market is offered to Southbe shifted to Ischl. There for a time the royal ern countries producing staples belonging to a boy will be entertained by the Emperor of different zone. The value of that free market, which is the best in the world, entitles us on that at St. Petersburg. There will be little strict business principles to have certain privileges in exchange in disposing of our surplus products. The United States, as the heaviest purchaser of Brazilian coffee and Cuban sugar. is allowed by the Reciprocity agreements discriminating advantages over England in selling its exports. It is a good business trade with countries having a large surplus of staples which cannot be produced in the United States. Competing American industries, like tobacco, are protected, but tropical produce which we want but cannot raise is admitted without restrictions; and since the consumption of that produce is so large as to create an overwhelming balance of trade in favor of Southern countries, the conditions are equitably readjusted by concessions to the surplus of American breadstuffs, meats and manufactures.

A good many of our Democratic friends the enemy are seeking to prove that Reciprocity is essentially a Free-Trade policy. If they really think so, why are they sneering at it as a delusion and a trick? Until they can succeed embarrassment under which the Governor labors | King's lining. Shortly before he was nominated for Governor two years in selecting a man to fill the vacancy that will and Austrian courts, and the same contrast was fixed they will fail in convicting a Republican without a hoense. It will be a somewhat difficult ago, Campbell was in Washington on a matter of husi-

inconsistency in connecting Reciprocity with the A man, for instance, with a beer license only will tariff policy. All that has been done has been to facilitate the exchanges of different zones accorded to King Alexander are characteristic and to get something like its full value for of the Powers that give them, and are highly the privilege of free entry into a market of 63,000,000 of consumers. Before the Reciprocity policy was put into effect, the United States gave away its free market without securing any compensating advantages. It put coffee on the free list, and left Brazil free to impose an export duty upon it. Now there is a reversion to common-sense business principles. Consumers have the full benefit of a free market for coffee and sugar, and exporters of farm and factory produce receive special advantages in trading with Southern countries. The results will be apparent when the following table is examined:

TRADE WITH SOUTHERN	Exports from Inited States.	Imports to
Spanish West Indies Brazil Santo Domingo	\$15,381,953 11,972,214 926,651	\$57,855,217 59,318,756 1,951,013
	\$28,280,818 4,028,583 13,285,287 5,650,946 5,101,464 8,288,786 2,546,797 3,498,808 12,239,851 7,965,703	\$119.124.080 10.946,763 22.090,915 8.239.375 2421.221 14.865,018 911.672 7.156.600 7.645,287
	400 986 103	\$198,940,575

This table shows at once the results of Reciprocity, the necessity for it and the promise of its future potency. Out of a total importation of \$198,940,575 from Southern countries, treaties have been made with three which supply considerably more than one-half. While selling \$119,124,986 of their produce to the United States, they have purchased only \$28,280,818 in return. Under Reciprocity these countries will become larger buyers, as in justice and common-sense they ought to be.

Venezuela, Mexico, Central America, the British West Indiés and Guiana also find the best market for their staples in the United States. Reciprocity is necessary in order to secure an equitable readjustment of trade. The President is armed by Congress with power under the Aldrich amendment to close the free market for coffee, sugar and hides against those nations which fail to enter into commercial union with the United States. The scope of the Reciprocity policy includes all the countries which we have named. When the resources of the amendment have been fully employed we believe that all these republics and islands will be united with the American market by the bonds of fair and reciprocal exchange. Then there will be a large development of the American export trade in compensation for the privilege of a free market for non-competing tropical produce. All this will be accomplished without the sacrifice of any American interest.

THE NEW-JERSEY ELECTION FRAUDS. Staggering disclosures concerning New-Jersey politics are no new thing. But the true story of the Democratic election conspiracy in Hudson County reveals a depth of rascality greater even than has been supposed. Two years ago, thanks to the delicate attentions of ingenious pollclerks, the deposit of a single ballot in Hudson County was not essential to the return of a full persons unemployed cannot be large. Most of Democratic vote. In one district, to quote Judge Lippincott, everything was false-registration, poll-book, ballots, canvass and returns, Throughout Jersey City every ballot in the boxes could have been perverted, and every man in the city, whether resident or not, could have voted at three precincts. Even Troy in Murphy's palmiest days has edge.

fixed things" no more effectively in the interest of Democratic triumph. But the intrepid versatility of the New-Jersey managers had succeeded. Of course the Democratic canwere most numerous, some months ago, and didates were returned, and of course the inmany miners were out of employment at the genious poll-clerks flattered themselves on substuffing, issued against the strenuous protest of ed, but statements of such a nature should not light, obligingly captured most of the culprits, after preparing suitable bail, and the others were gathered in by a Senate detective. This Mr. Ingalls declared in the same speech that prosecution was naturally thought an annoypunished, even if convicted, so long as he re-

The strangest feature of the conspiracy that utterly confutes the pretence of party innocence is the persistent screening of the original instigators. Frauds of such magnitude are not wrought by isolated effort, and the true organizers are pretty shrewdly identified with years, or that any considerable part of it was members of the Democratic County Commitowned by a small number of individuals. The tee. But the tools have kept their own counsel so well that the Legislature was enabled to beat New-York by finishing hers first. owners of residences not on farms, are still the pass the convenient relief measure known as owners of a majority of the wealth of this the "Ticket-of-Leave Act," making next Nocountry, and even the mortgages on these are vember the limit for new indictments, without mainly held by life insurance and trust and molesting a single ringleader. As the local Grand other corporations, of which the real owners are | Juries are usually picked with a strong bias toward political sinners, the real culprits are almost certain to escape, especially as the Dis-

This characteristic wind-up of a disgraceful episode not only emphasizes anew the pervading rottenness of Democratic methods across the of his leisure and his distinguished ability into Hudson. It shows that Democratic law officers the painstaking examination of the question he and Democratic lawmakers in New-Jersey are alike active in shielding criminal associates from justice. We are unable to perceive any hope of reform. The conspirators have probably will only cause them better to hide their tracks. is a good case for a "horrible example." What is incredible is that the honest rank and file of the party should be willing to follow such leaders and in this way sanction their detestable customs. No correction or rebuke can ever frighten a villain half so badly as the certainty that detection will ruin his influence; and until this maxim is generally enforced it is useless to hope for a change.

LICENSE IN KANSAS CITY. The results of temperance legislation, as already noted by The Tribune, are often truly astonishing. A good instance of this was the one mentioned of the Boston magistrates, who, under the new law. are not permitted to fine prisoners arrested for drunkenness unless it be their third offence, so, when it is possible, they are fined for snoring and disturbing the peace. It is a peculiarity of the Boston man when intoxicated that he usually seeks some secluded doorway, sits down, and goes to sleep and snores vigorously. But at the first snore the officers of the law swoop down upon him. A quick and far-reaching ear for a snore is now the great requisite for getting on the Boston police force. It is probable that the men will soon be armed with ear-trumpets rather than clubs. But this is not the only interesting development of recent liquor-repression work. is seriously proposed in Kansas City to make all drinkers of intoxicating beverages take out a license. They are to be divided into four classes. and those who drink beer exclusively are to pay \$20 a year; beer and wine (excluding champagne). \$25 a year; beer, wine and whiskey, \$30, and champagne, \$50. It is estimated that the city will derive a revenue of \$1,000,000 a year from this source.

If this is made a law in Kansas City interesting developments may be looked for, and no

ensue upon Mr. Edmunds's retirement may be observed in the manner of his reception. But Congress and the Harrison Administration of law to enforce, perhaps, but may work much good. brought into court. Others will forget to renew their licenses when they expire and go on drinking. We suppose that if a man violate the excise law several times that his license will be token from him and he will be reduced to water, milk, lemonade and other cold and clammy drinks. The worst feature of the proposed arrangement which appears at first glance seems to be its inevitable idency to form castes among drinkers. The man who goes around with a champagne license in his hat will invariably look down upon the man who can only display a beer license. men who cannot afford it will take money which should go to their families to buy a champagne license, even, perhaps, if they never drink any champagne. There will be many poor young men on a small salary for whom a beer license will be amply sufficient for their needs who will rob their employers for the sake of making a dazzling appearance in society with a champagne license. This will, however, tend to bring more money into the city treasury. But speaking of the city treasury, if a personal

drinking license will bring in \$1,000,000, why not extend the idea to other practices which it is desirable to discourage, and raise another \$1,000,-000? Take pie-eathig, for example; it is a pernicious practice and one which is hurrying almost as many people to premature graves as liquor drinking. We suggest that Kansas City pie-eaters be divided into four classes, and that licenses be fixed as follows: For prune, English current, pumpkin, and dried-apple pies, \$10; peach, cherry and huckleberry pics, \$15; lemon, custard, cream, and all other open-top pies (except pumpkin), \$20; mince-pie, \$100. This would bring money into the Kansas City treasury and have a great moral effect in discouraging pic-eating. Pie is undermining the American people. We should not protest if the minee-pie license were placed at \$500, or even at \$1,000. Perhaps mince-pie should be prohibited and crushed with the "strong arm of the law." A bigger revenue may be raised by

Beattle received an enlarged appropriation-all the money he asked, in fact-with the specific pledge by the animal world as the castor-oil plant. No sort on his part that he would keep the streets clean of bird, beast or creeping thing will touch a castor-oil therewith or else resign. In the face of this he plant. It seems to be a rank poison to all the anihas the assurance to go before the Grand Jury and mai world. Even a goat will starve before biting of affirm that the appropriation is "insufficient." Doubtless his "insufficient" means that he is unable to meet all the demands which the Tammany politicians keep making upon him. The separation of street-cleaning from politics is a desideratum.

Holman, of Indiana, one of the most persistent associants of the Treasury by means of private claims that Congress has ever contained, has been talking again about "Republican extravagance." Holman is never so ludicrous as in this farce of the "Treasury watch-dog."

The wholesale migration to the West of those who desire to obtain divorces on trivial grounds may be checked by the decision of a South Dakota judge to give relief from the marital yoke only to those who are actual residents of the State, and not to those who obtain a nominal residence simply for the purpose of beginning the suits. The practices which have been common in the past of issuing divorces without scrutiny or investigation have been little creditable to the States in which they have been common, and a stricter rule would prevent much suffering by innocent wives who learn long after a divorce has been granted that suits involving their good name and property rights have been begun and ended without their knowl-

The free-trade press is getting a great deal more of reciprocity than it wants. Its attempts to belittle the Administration's striking successes in was employed only when this preliminary cheat diplomacy are the most noticeable signs of midsummer madness observed this season.

Simplex, of "The Evening Post," expresses ap same time, the elaborate statistics then pub- stantial prospective rewards. A Senate investi- prehension lest the establishment of an American Tammany's conspiracy could be explained to lished did not show that as many as 200,000 gation, however, disturbed their complacency steamship line may promote the importation of "Helen's Water Bables," "Great Orators—Their Habits with sixty-seven indictments for ballot-box wool from the Argentine, and turn the balance of and Nature When Young," "Caesar's Contemporaries," trade against the United States. Ah! dear heart, the local leaders. The Sheriff, a Democratic it may bring in a little more wool, but with the tariff protecting American interests, that is something which can be endured. As for the balance of trade, we are now exporting \$12,000,000 to the Plate countries, and receiving \$7,000,000 in return, so that there is a good margin in our favor at the ance, but nobody dreamed he would ever be start. Besides, the improvement of transportation facilities will be certain to add largely to the persons, as if he had some means of knowing fused to betray his masters. Three of the men American export trade and tend to equalize exindicted are, however, now "doing time" at changes if the wool does come in increased quanti-Trenton, and forty more are awaiting trial or ties. It has been the uniform experience of Eng. land, bucolic Simplex, of the milk-pail, that encouragement of shipping interests and the establishment of steamship lines in foreign trade are of direct benefit to the exporters. There is every reason for hoping for similar results in the United States, now that the commercial marine is no longer to be neglected.

Chicago has also taken the first step toward an underground railroad. She will have a chance to

The men who took small fees from the boys who use the public baths were guilty of a particularly mean act of extortion. Although there was no direct proof that the keepers of the baths profited by the payments, the fact that they did not interfere and prevent the taking of the money shows that their resignations were justly called for and the treatment which they received will probably lead other bath-keepers to greater care in preventing such petty extortions in the future. The public baths should be free in reality as well as in name.

Wall Street has long been inclined to believe that it was harboring a black band of assassins of character and credit. Now is the time to prove it or to disprove it. The recent groundless attack learnt the salutary lesson of discretion, but this on such a house as that of Brown Brothers & Co.

> Mr. Watterson should write to Mr. Cleveland asking why he won't go to Ohio.

The Republican party stands now, as ever, for creative policies. The tariff act is bringing new industries into existence; the reciprocity treaties are enlarging the foreign markets for American exports; the Ocean Mail act is promoting the restoration of the commercial marine; and every industrial interest in the land is feeling the invigorating impulses of creative legislation.

Invitations for the reception which Mr. and Mrs. Hooker give to-day in Hartford were worded in a characteristic way: "John and Isabella Beecher Hooker cordially invite their friends to call on them (without presents) at No. 234 Pearl-st., Hartford, Conn., from 3 to 9 o'clock, Wednesday, August 5—the fittleth anniversary of their marriage." Mrs. Hooker is a half-sister, not an own sister, of Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Stowe. Her mother was the second wife of Dr. Lyman Beecher. The statue of Pope Leo XIII, Luchetti's handiwork,

and the gift of Count de Loubat to the Catholic University in Washington, has reached its destination from Rome. The formal unveiling takes place late next

Whittier's bodily infirmities have reached a point where he feels obliged to abandon his daily walks, except about his own grounds. He cannot endure the fatigue of driving, and his hearing has so far failed that it is with difficulty be can converse. It also prevents his attending church any more.

House of Commons to visit this country. A friend of Governor Campbell tells "The Washington Post" that the Governor is not only anxious to be President, but confidently expects to be. Says this authority: "You cannot shake him in this belief.

Ex-Speaker Reed has invited the Speaker of the

to be nominated for Governor.' I inquired, 'But implication to be nominated for Governor.' I minuired, 'But implication that an empty honor?' 'Empty! I should say not was his emphatic reply. 'I will be remainated,' he continued, 'and elected as sure as the sun rises and sets, and, mark you, I will be re-elected in 1891.' 'Naturally, though somewhat cynically, I asked: 'And what next?' 'I will go for bigger game the next year,' was his cool reply."

General Abner Doubleday, who aimed the first gud fired in defence of Fort Sumter, in 1881, has been iff for weeks at Mendham, Morris County, N. J. Recently the fourth of a series of abscesses has been opened, and he is much exhausted by the attendant fever, though signs of improvement are discernible. His continued illness, however, causes his friends in Washington much anxiety. As yet he is 100 feeble to read, write, or leave his bed.

Since the unveiling of Stonewall Jackson's status this story about the Confederate General has come to light: On one rainy day, while advancing on Bull Run, he started out to reconnoiter in person, and got caught on the wrong side of a bridge guarded by a field-piece and some Federal artillerymen. When he discovered this Jackson did not hesitate a moment. Galloping up behind the men, he shouted out to the officer in com-mand: "Who directed you to put that gun on the road! mand: "Who directed you to put that gun on the road! Take it away and mount it in the woods on the bill yonder. I never saw such a piece of folly. Here in the open ground your men will be shot down from the brush on the other side." On he went as though in a terrible passion, berating the officer, who colored, saluted, apologized and hastily gave the order for removing the gun. Jackson, with his staff at his hols, galloped off to the left as though to pass down the stream, made a sudden turn, thundered across the bridge and escaped. The befuddled officer in command of the gun had not gone for when he suspected something wrong, but he did not discover who the stranger was until next day. until next day.

THE TALK OF THE DAY

dozen kinds of cement are made which will unite the broken edges of glass and china, and one is about as good as another. The easiest and cheapest to propare is made by taking two ounces of pulverized white gum shellac and half an ounce of gum mastic. Soak them together in a couple of ounces of sulphuric ether and add half a pint of alcohol. After the whole is dissolved, the preparation is ready for use. You heat the edges of the article to be meaded, put on the cement with a brush, hold firmly till the cement has set., lay the article away for a week, and it will break

in natural history of a plant so universally detested a leaf, and a horse will sniff at it and turn up his upper lip as though it had the most detestable odor on the face of the earth. Army worms and the locusts will pass it by, though they may eat every other green thing in sight, and there is no surer way to drive moles away from a lawn than to plant a few castor beans here and there. Even the tobacco worm will refuse to be fed on its leaves."

The Usual Way.—Judge Bombast—Let me tell rou this, Mr. Fewbriefs. The footbills even to the heights of judicial eminence are not obtained without diligen application and perseverence. It is no easy matter to work one's way from the bar to the bench. Counsellor Fewhelefs-You're givin' us rar' good jedgment now, Jedge. It allers has seemed a heap more spontaneous, so to speak, for us to work our way from the bench up to the bar. Let's duplercate the movement, Jedge.—(Boston Courier.

It is said that in a district in Mend County, Kan., there is only one family. The husband and the wif onstitute the school board, and they employ their only child, a daughter, as tencher, who, of course, has no pupils. Recently they raised her salary from \$3

In July, 1888, Captain Joseph Lowe, of York, filed his bed with grass which he had cut for that purpose. Soon after Mrs. Lowe thought she felt something moving under her side of the bed, but the Captain told her it was imagination. Captain Lowe was afterward sick and laid upon that side of the bed, when he felt the same motion. In April, 1889, he died, but not till Tuesday of inst week was the bed opened and emptied, when out came a five, healthy, but terribly hungry turtle. He was ravenous, and would snap at anything offered him, it is said. The straw or hay, for two feel across, was "chewed very fine," as "The York Courant" tells the story. "The Courant" declares the yard is strictly true, but if it wants people to swallow the story, it must tell what particular species of turtie has story, it must tell what particular species of turtle has such sharp teeth.—(Lewiston Journal.

According to "The Library Journal" the following books have been called for in a certain library : Sara Zenaski," "Sequel of Saracknessa, which is St. Hilario," "Ilworth Case," "Aristocrat of the Breaktast Table," "Cluster on the Hearth," "Marie Bashkershirb," "Alsop's Fables," "Hy spatia," "Dana's Emanuel of Geology," "Bonbary Roose," by Dickens; Tonte of Ham " "Eggleston's Circusot's Earthen Man," "Lomb's Essay on Roast Mutton," Roe's Escaped from Eden," "Butter and Eggs and Kisses," "Mrs. Burnet's Vera Cruz," "Trowbridge's Three Scoots," "Stock's Lady of the Lake," "Kenelworth and Chillingly," "Sacred Letter, by Hawthorns, Expectoration" (Expatriation.)

"Expectoration" (Expatriation.)

It is said that the moonstone hoax has made its reappearance at the seashore resorts. The method is so old and so well known that it is a wonder to lewellers that it has survived to this time. The inner for moonstones finds a white and almost transparent pebble. He takes it to a lapidary who is conveniently near by, who says it is a very fine moonstone, and that he will polish and finish it nicely for \$1. The pebble is left to be polished, and at the time appointed the finder calls, pays the lapidary the dollar, and receives a genuine moonstone which has cost the lapidary do cents. The lapidary has 60 cents profit, the inder has a real moonstone, and the beach has the pebble, which awaits picking up by some other dups.—(Boston Transcript.

A very, very old man walked the length of Nassau st, five times on Monday. He was grinning from eat to ear. "I'm making the most of it," said he to his inquiring friend; "never saw the old street cleaned before; may not live to see it again." Which table teaches, dear Mr. Beattle, that "some things can be done as well as others."

One of the Two.—In the woods—Doiar (holding hand to nose)—Murther! Murther! But phat's allin' the cloimate! Is it mortifoyin' of woodther! Woodman—Why, you greenhorn, don't you know a skunk when you smell one!

Doian—Musha, but it's a skoonk is it that's makin' the atmyshpere so conshpickyous! Well now, it's mes'if as do be sayin' it, that aither me nose is igraferatin' the sittywation or 'the gintleman sadly neglicis his brith.—(Boston Courier.

of Edward Burgess leaving his family in want. Ponder this and ask if the race be always to the swift.

Think, think on all these wide coasts of America,

Insulated.—Wagg—We shad a terrible thunder storm s I came up in the train this afternoor. Wooden—Weren't you afraid of the lightning? Wagg—No, I got behind a brakeman. Wooden—Behind a brakeman! What earthly good Wooden Bennik a did that do!
Wagg-Why, he was not a conductor.—(Boston

EXHIBITIONS OF CHRISTIAN COURTESY. From Harper's Weekly.

The long illness of Mr. Spurgeon has served to furnish another illustration of the relaxing of mero secturian bonds. The moment that differences of religious belief are regarded as but honest differences of opinion, and are not deprecated and denounced as imperilling the soul's salvating, the kingdom of heaven is visibly nearer. AT PRESENT WE ARE AT PEACE.

From The Buffalo Commercial. There is no immediate danger of shells being thrown into New-York City, except from the oyster-boat.

A PROVISO THAT "MEANT BUSINESS." From The Boston Journal.

"The New-York World" wants to know whether my one supposes that President Harrison would have ventured to reimpose a duty on Cuban coffee, hies and sugar if Spain had refused to make a treaty with us. President Harrison is precisely that kind of a man.

CHANCE FOR ANOTHER MUGWUMP HOWL From The Minneapolis Tribune.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

A Kinkajou for the Was'nington soological garden was admitted free of duty by the Collector of New-Yek, under instructions from the Treasury Department. Now that the status of the Jinricksha and the kinajou has been officially determined the country an struggle through the dog days with little to worry and fret over. But why should the Administration is-criminate in favor of a kinkajou and against a jinricksha?

IT IS A WAY THEY HAVE. From The Baltimore American.

Another crisis in European affairs is said to be pending. But as crises over there impend indefinitly and possess the staying power of an ostrich's digesting there seems to be no real cause for alarm.

AMERICA HAS MADE BAYREUTH.

From The Chicago News.

If it is true that American patronage has also made this year's Wagner festival in Bayreuth a success it is all the more reason why the United State, the land of the future, should have a Wagner festivity of its own and fully appropriate the music of the future.